

1ER. SEMESTRE DE PREPARATORIA GENERAL

ÉTICA Y VALORES 1

SEMANA 1

Investigar las áreas que abarca el estudio de la ética

Leer un artículo que hable acerca de los valores y compartir con el grupo en una lluvia de ideas

SEMANA 2

Escribir 5 acciones que le son libre de hacer, pero implican una responsabilidad

Investigar y comentar en clase por qué la ética forma parte de la filosofía

SEMANA 3

Investigar qué consiste el juicio moral

Investigar y exponer los principales valores universales

Cuáles son los valores que deben prevalecer en la democracia

SEMANA 4

Hacer un ensayo en qué consiste el bienestar común y en qué consiste la solidaridad

Investigar en qué consiste la interculturalidad y cómo enriquece a la humanidad

SEMANA 5

Investiga el concepto de globalización y sus implicaciones culturales, así como el impacto que tienen los elementos culturales de otros países en el mundo

Investigar y comentar en clase ventajas y desventajas de la globalización

Premier semestre

Jour 1 : Message de bienvenu et présentation

Jour 2 : Dire bonjour et demander les nouvelles

Jour 3 : Apprendre l'alphabet français et les accents / devoir : Dire et épeler son nom ou son prénom

Jour 4 : La phrase interrogative, introduction : la question simple. Réalisez l'activité de la page 7.

Jour 5 : Connaissez-vous quelques mots français ? Réalisez les activités des otages 8 et 9.

Jour 6 : Les nombres de 0 à 20. Réalisez l'activité de la page 10.

Jour 7 : Application : faites les exercices des pages 12-13-14-15-16.

Jour 8 : Introduction à la compréhension des écrits : lisez le chapitre 1 du livre de lecture (Top secret).

ACTIVIDADES PARA EL MES DE AGOSTO

SEMANA 1 Agosto 24 al 28 de Agosto

ACTIVIDAD	PRODUCTO
<p><i>Realizar UNA INFOGRAFIA sobre los conceptos básicos de informática.</i></p> <p><i>Hardware</i> <i>Software</i> <i>internet</i> <i>Ciudadanía digital</i> <i>Utilizar el banco de imágenes del programa.</i></p> <p>https://www.flaticon.es/</p>	<p>Realizar en Genially el uso ético y responsable de las herramientas tecnológicas, promoviendo la seguridad y asumiendo las consecuencias de sus acciones al hacer uso de las mismas.</p> <p>Argumentar en un documento en Word sobre la responsabilidad de las acciones adecuadas para fomentar la seguridad dentro de la ciudadanía digital</p>

SEMANA 2 31 de agosto al 4 de septiembre

ACTIVIDAD	PRODUCTO
<p><i>Realizar en Genially las partes de una computadora e ilustrarla con imagen.</i></p> <p><i>Conocer los tipos de hardware y realizar un cuadro sinóptico.</i></p> <p><i>Identificar las herramientas básicas de internet.</i></p> <p><i>Conocer como ciudadano digital y enlistar sus derechos y obligaciones.</i></p> <p><i>Historia de la informática en la actualidad.</i></p>	<p>Entregar evidencia realizada en Genially y subirá a classroom.</p> <p>Enviar cuadro sinóptico en Word y subirlo a classroom</p> <p>Realizar una línea del tiempo sobre la historia de la informática, en su cuaderno.</p>

SEMANA 3 7 al 11 de septiembre

ACTIVIDAD	PRODUCTO
<i>Realizar en Genially una presentación sobre los diferentes navegadores de internet.</i>	Entregar evidencia realizada en Genially y subirá a classroom.
<i>Realizar un mapa mental en WORD sobre los 10 buscadores más utilizados en la actualidad.</i>	Enviar mapa mental en Word y subirlo a classroom
<i>Generaciones de la informática</i>	Realizar una línea del tiempo sobre las generaciones de la computadora en su cuaderno.

SEMANA 4 14 al 18 de septiembre

ACTIVIDAD	PRODUCTO
<i>Realizar en Genially una presentación sobre el proceso de envío de información a través de correo electrónico.</i>	Entregar evidencia realizada en Genially y subirá a classroom.
<i>Realizar un mapa conceptual sobre las implicaciones sociales de la informática en la actualidad.</i>	Enviar mapa conceptual en Word y subirlo a classroom

SEMANA 5 21 al 29 de septiembre

ACTIVIDAD	PRODUCTO
<i>Redes sociales.</i>	Realizar una infografía en CANVA, explicando las diferentes redes sociales y argumenta el uso correcto de las mismas asumiendo una postura ética y responsable en el manejo de información.
<i>Conceptos básicos de informática</i>	Enviar mapa mental en Word y subirlo a classroom

ENGLISH ACTIVITIES FOR BEGINNERS

Day 1

Diagnostic week

Pronouns

Manual pages 6 and 7.

Day 2

Diagnostic week

Simple present. Affirmative, Negative and Interrogative form.

Manual pages 27, 28 and 29.

Day 3

Diagnostic week

Reading comprehension exercise.

Day 4

Alphabet and numbers from 1 to 1000.

Manual pages 1,2 and 3.

Day 5

Cardinal and ordinal numbers.

Dictation of numbers.

Day 6

Punctuation

Manual pages 13, 14 and 15.

Exercise. Use the correct punctuation rules in sentences and paragraphs.

Day 7

Nouns

Manual pages 16, 17, 18 19 and 20.

Day 8

Everyday healthy living and Nutrition.

Manual pages 133, 134 and 135.

Day 9

Physical activity and Mental health and relationships.

Manual pages 21 and 22.

Day 10

Definite articles The, a / an.

Manual pages 21 and 22.

Day 11

Adjectives

Manual pages 22, 23 and 24.

Description exercise.

Day 12

Much / Many

Manual pages 25 and 26.

How much and how many exercise.

Day 13

Simple present review

Dictation of sentences and exercise.

Day 14

Simple past

Manual pages 30 and 31.

Simple past writing exercise.

Day 15

Verbs practice

Regular and irregular list of verbs.

Day 16

Verb "to be" review

Manual pages 31 and 32.

Dictation of sentences.

Day 17

Reading comprehension exercise.

IMPORTANT ASPECTS.

- ❖ All the activities need to be written in the notebook on the correct section
- ❖ All the activities are going to be at CLASSROOM since the beginning of the week.
- ❖ All the pages must have name and date

WEEK 1

Day 1

Class Work: Presenting Ourselves and Code of Conduct

Homework:

- ☺ Divide notebook and make frontpages
- ☺ Print and solve Paper 1 (The paper is in *Classroom*)

Day 2

Class Work: Review Level 5 (Part A)

Homework:

- ☺ For each question, write the correct answer. Use **only** one word in each gap.

Our Holiday in Spain

Our trip to Spain was wonderful! First, we flew to Valencia, one of the **(1)** beautiful cities in Spain. It's a nice and elegant port city. We stayed at Hampton by Hilton there for three nights. We went sightseeing and just relaxed at the swimming pool.

From Valencia, we flew to Ibiza, arriving **(2)** Saturday morning. We went to Las Salinas, **(3)** is one of the most popular beaches in Ibiza. The next day, we had a go **(4)** water skiing or parasailing. One night, we took a bus tour to a traditional Ibizan village and stayed for dinner and a Flamenco show. We heard Spanish songs for voice and guitar, and we saw traditional dances - it **(5)** a very special evening.

From Sant Jordi, we drove to San Rafael. We stayed there for two nights. The very next day, we drove back to Ibiza and flew back to Valencia. We plan to come back to Spain soon, **(6)** for now, we're on our way to Portugal!

Day 3

Class Work: Review Level 5 (Part B)

Homework:

- ☺ Listen carefully and write the answers
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XVxlyMib6Nk&t=12s>
- ☺ Homework: Make a composition about “My Expectations of this course” 45-60 words (Writing Section) (Upload in *Classroom*)

WEEK 2

Day 4

Class Work: Review Simple Present and Present Continuous

Homework

- ☺ Manual p. 6-9

Day 5

Class Work: Checking Homework and Activities of Review

Homework:

- ☺ Manual p. 10
- ☺ Manual p. 150-151

Day 6

Class Work: Manual p. 11 and Notebook activities

Homework:

- ☺ *Classroom* Activity
- ☺ Manual p. 152

WEEK 3

Day 7

Class Work: Simple Past and Past Progressive

Homework:

- ☺ Manual p. 12-14.

Day 8

Class Work: Simple Past and Past Progressive

Homework:

- ☺ Listen and write the answers in your notebook
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b_fn9Jpp7ts&t=9s

Day 9

Class Work: Reading The Fruitcake Special Part A

Homework:

- ☺ Finish questionnaire 1
- ☺ [Write a paragraph in your notebook about the Best Moment in your Life](#)

WEEK 4

Day 10

Class Work: Reading Activity Independence Day

Homework:

- ☺ Start preparing the monthly Project

Day 11

Without Class (Independence Day)

Day 12

Class Work: Skills Activities

Homework:

- ☺ Listen and write the answers in your notebook
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qa5-dRfe6wg>
- ☺ Read the text below and choose the correct word (A, B, C or D) for each space.

Stop the Invaders

Even if you take good (1) ... of your body, you can still get sick sometimes. Germs can invade even a healthy body! Getting sick can make you feel miserable, but there are some things that you can do to help yourself get better quickly and be more comfortable. The first thing to do when you are not feeling well is to (2) ... your parents know.

Sometimes it is hard to tell whether you have a cold, the flu, or something more serious. So your parents may take you to the doctor. Your doctor can (3) ... tests that will let you know what is making you sick. You may be sick because of bacteria. Strep throat is an (4) ... of an illness caused by bacteria. If bacteria has made you sick, your doctor (5) ... give you antibiotics. Antibiotics are medicines that are designed to help your body get rid (6) ... the bacteria that is making you sick.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. A) care | B) responsibility | C) attention | D) trouble |
| 2. A) admit | B) permit | C) let | D) allow |
| 3. A) do | B) put | C) carry | D) follow |
| 4. A) case | B) model | C) symbol | D) example |
| 5. A) have | B) will | C) is | D) had |
| 6. A) for | B) from | C) of | D) in |

WEEK 5

Day 13

Class Work: Review

Homework

- ☺ Study for quiz

Day 14

Class Work: Grammar quiz and Skills Practice

Homework

- ☺ Listen to the next recording and answer in your notebook

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iYIXGSWS7uA&t=5s>

Day 15

Class Work: Manual p. 17

Homework

- ☺ Manual p. 153-154 Read and make a creative squeme in the Speaking Section
- ☺ Upload the monthly proyect

WEEK 6

Day 16

Class Work: Skills Practice

Homework

☺ Classroom Activity

Day 17

Class Work: Phrasal Verbs

Homework

☺ Manual p. 155

Day 18

Class Work: Present Perfect

Homework

☺ Manual p. 20

☺ Read the text below and choose the correct word (**A, B, C or D**) for each space.

London Parks

London is famous (1) ... its parks and gardens. Some of them belong to the Crown but they are all open to the public and the entrance is free of charge. In St James's Park you can watch and (2) ... swans, ducks, geese and other water birds. Hyde Park (3) ... to be a hunting ground and is still popular with horse riders.

Those who like a good argument should go to the Speakers' Corner to listen to individuals (4) ... their speeches on various subjects. Regent's Park now houses London Zoo and open-air theatre where Shakespeare's plays are staged in summer. Not (5) ... the parks are in the city centre. Greenwich and Richmond are located in the suburbs. All these areas of green give the city dwellers an excellent (6) ... to enjoy some peace and quiet away from traffic and crowded streets.

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| 1. A) by | B) for | C) from | D) with |
| 2. A) feed | B) eat | C) breed | D) lead |
| 3. A) should | B) ought | C) used | D) have |
| 4. A) doing | B) giving | C) taking | D) talking |
| 5. A) each | B) whole | C) every | D) all |
| 6. A) chance | B) knowledge | C) account | D) source |

AUGUST 24

Choose the correct answer

1.- Long hours and unsociable shifts _____ take their toll on health, relationships and family life.

- a) must b) can c) are able d) shouldn't

2.- _____ are poor observers of their child's behavior so deviant behavior reaches unmanageable proportions.

- a) Parents b) Parents that c) When parents d) If parents

3.- The Eiffel Tower _____ the International Exhibition of Paris of 1889 commemorating the centenary of the French Revolution

- a) of b) commemorating c) was built for d) the

4.- Our sun, in many ways an average sort of star, has been around for nearly five billion years and has enough fuel to _____ going for another five billion years.

- a) continue b) carry c) keep d) maintain

5.-When major food companies _____ using partially hydrogenated oils in the 1970s, they thought they were making these products more healthful.

- a) these b) began widely c) in the d) they

AUGUST 25

Choose the word or phrase that will correctly complete the conversation.

1.- What year did you _____ university?

- a) graduate b) graduate from c) graduating d) graduating from

2.- It seems to be getting worse. You had better _____ a specialist.

- a) consult b) consult to c) consult for d) consult by

3.- Chicago is a large city. _____?

- a) aren't b) doesn't c) won't d) isn't it

4.- Don't leave your book near the open fire. It might easily

- a) catch the fire b) catch to fire c) catch on fire d) catch with fire

5.- Do you enjoy _____?

- a) to swimming b) swim c) for swimming d) swam

AUGUST 26

Complete the sentences with the correct word.

1.- During the early period of ocean navigation, _____ any need for sophisticated instruments and techniques.

- a) so that hardly
- b) when there hardly was
- c) hardly was
- d) there was hard

2.- Refrigerating meats _____ the spread of bacteria.

- a) slows
- b) slowing
- c) to slow
- d) is slowed

3.- Throughout the animal kingdom, _____ bigger than the elephant.

- a) whale is only the
- b) is the whale only
- c) only whale is the
- d) only the whale is

4.- The fact _____ credit cards are widely available has made them a popular form of payment.

- a) of
- b) that
- c) is that
- d) which is

5.- The Constitution gave the legislative branch of government _____ to pass laws.

- a) the power
- b) has the power
- c) the power is
- d) of the power

AUGUST 27

LOOK IN A DICTIONARY THE MEANING OF THE VOCABULARY WORDS AND WRITE A SENTENCE WITH EACH ONE IN YOUR NOTEBOOK IN YOUR WRITING SECTION.

- 1.- breverty
- 2.- concise
- 3.- laconic
- 4.- pithy
- 5.- quiescent
- 6.- reticent
- 7.- succinct
- 8.- tacitum
- 9.- swamggwer
- 10.- pretentious

AUGUST 28

Read the paragraph then answer the exercise

1. The Alaska pipeline starts at the frozen edge of the Arctic Ocean. It stretches southward across the largest and northernmost state in the United States, ending at a remote ice-free seaport village nearly 800 miles from where it begins. It is massive in size and extremely complicated to operate.

2. The steel pipe crosses windswept plains and endless miles of delicate tundra that tops the frozen ground. It weaves through crooked canyons, climbs sheer mountains, plunges over rocky crags, makes its way through thick forests, and passes over or under hundreds of rivers and streams. The pipe is 4 feet in diameter, and up to 2 million barrels (or 84 million gallons) of crude oil can be pumped through it daily.
 3. Resting on H-shaped steel racks called "bents," long sections of the pipeline follow a zigzag course high above the frozen earth. Other long sections drop out of sight beneath spongy or rocky ground and return to the surface later on. The pattern of the pipeline's up-and-down route is determined by the often harsh demands of the arctic and subarctic climate, the tortuous lay of the land, and the varied compositions of soil, rock, or permafrost (permanently frozen ground). A little more
 4. than half of the pipeline is elevated above the ground.
 5. The remainder is buried anywhere from 3 to 12 feet, depending largely upon the type of terrain and the properties of the soil.
 6. One of the largest in the world, the pipeline cost approximately \$8 billion and is by far the biggest and most expensive construction project ever undertaken by private industry. In fact, no single business could raise that much money, so eight major oil companies formed a consortium in order to share the costs. Each company controlled oil rights to particular shares of land in the oil fields and paid into the pipeline-construction fund according to the size of its holdings. Today, despite enormous problems of climate, supply shortages, equipment breakdowns, labor disagreements, treacherous terrain, a certain amount of mismanagement, and even theft, the Alaska pipeline has been completed and is operating.
-
1. The passage primarily discusses the pipeline's
 - a) operating costs
 - b) employees
 - c) Consumers
 - d) d) construction
 2. The word "it" in line 5 refers to the
 - a) pipeline
 - b) ocean
 - c) state
 - d) village

3. According to the second paragraph, 84 million gallons of oil can travel through the pipeline each
 - a) day
 - b) week
 - c) month
 - d) year

4. The phrase "Resting on" in line 15 is closest in meaning to
 - a) consisting of
 - b) supported by
 - c) passing under
 - d) protected by

5. The author mentions all of the following in the third paragraph as important in determining the pipeline's route EXCEPT the
 - a) climate
 - b) lay of the land itself
 - c) local vegetation
 - d) kind of soil and rock

6. The word "undertaken" in line 31 is closest in meaning to
 - a) removed
 - b) selected
 - c) transported
 - d) attempted

7. According to the last paragraph, how many companies shared the costs of constructing the pipeline?
 - a) three
 - b) four
 - c) eight
 - d) twelve

8. The word "particular" in line 35 is closest in meaning to
- a) peculiar
 - b) specific
 - c) exceptional
 - d) equal
9. According to the last paragraph, which of the following determined what percentage of the construction costs each member of the consortium would pay?
- a) How much oil field land each company owned
 - b) How long each company had owned land in the oil fields
 - c) How many people worked for each company
 - d) How many oil wells were located on the company's land
10. Where in the passage does the author provide a term for a layer of soil that always remains frozen?
- a) Line 4
 - b) Line 15
 - c) Line 23
 - d) Line 37

AUGUST 31

In your notebook in section reading write 150 words paragraph about technology and education.

SEPTEMBER 1

Go to www.englishtag.com and answer the tests B2 AND C1

SEPTEMBER 2

Go to the link and answer the TOEFL grammar practice exercise.

<https://www.grammarbank.com/toefl-grammar-practice-tests-6.html>

SEPTEMBER 3

Go to the link and practice your grammar skills.

<https://www.examenglish.com/index.html>

SEPTEMBER 4

Read the paragraph then in your notebook in the reading section do a mind map

The craft of perfumery has an ancient and global heritage. The art flourished in Ancient Rome, where the emperors were said to bathe in scent. After the fall of Rome, much of the knowledge was lost, but survived in Islamic civilizations in the middle Ages. Arab and Persian pharmacists developed essential oils from the aromatic plants of the Indian peninsula. They developed the processes of distillation and suspension in alcohol, which allowed for smaller amounts of raw materials to be used than in the ancient process, by which flower petals were soaked in warm oil. This knowledge was carried back to European monasteries during the Crusades.

SEPTEMBER 7

1. I bought myself a new set of tools ---- I am going to build a new home for Puffy.

- a) which
- b) when
- c) with which
- d) in which
- e) where

2. Aristotle was among those ---- tried to prove the Earth was actually spherical and not flat.

- a) whose
- b) to whom
- c) where
- d) who
- e) in which

3. Those are the kind of movies ---- many Americans would rate as mature.

- a) which
- b) where
- c) in which
- d) of which
- e) whose

4. There are known to be total of eight planets in the Solar System ---- is the Earth.

- a) which
- b) that
- c) through which
- d) each of them
- e) one of which

5. Eclipse is the event ---- tonight in North America.

- a) that observed
- b) which are observing
- c) being observed
- e) having observed
- f) whom observed

6. I don't like ---- by a cop car ---- I am driving alone because it makes me nervous.

- a) being followed/while
- b) being followed/where
- c) to follow/while
- d) to be followed/that
- e) to be following/ that

7. - I decided not to have a carrier in English, I still want to learn it.

- a) despite
- b) although
- c) therefore
- d) due to
- e) so that

8. She suddenly wants to get married, ---- moving out and finding a job in Michigan.

- a) while
- b) moreover
- c) in addition to
- d) including
- e) in contrast

9. ---- we all know how poor his campaign was, he still won the election.

- a) because
- b) in case
- c) as long as
- d) ever since
- e) despite the fact that

10.- The teacher advised us to go to every class and turn in our homework assignments timely ---- happens.

- a) due to the fact that
- b) accordingly
- c) however
- d) no matter that
- e) whereas

SEPTEMBER 8

Astronomers on _____ announced the discovery of a new -- and possibly abundant -- class of planets that has more in common with Earth than the uninhabitable gas giants previously discovered.

- a) University research
- b) Tuesday
- c) NASA
- d) observatories

2.- Food is, after all, an important part of Chinese culture and mission controllers say it is important _____. China's space pioneers do not go hungry.

- a) so that
- b) make sure
- c) to ensure that
- d) that food is provided for

3.- Apple Computer has unveiled its new desktop computer design, _____ all disk drives and processors into a flat display less than two inches thick

- a) Which integrates
- b) which includes
- c) enclosing
- d) which contains

4.- _____ are poor observers of their child's behavior so deviant behavior reaches unmanageable proportions.

- a) Parents that
- b) Parents
- c) When parents
- d) If parents

5.- International trade in the world's 20-odd varieties of sturgeon _____ by the United Nations since 1998, after a drastic rise in poaching.

- a) is controlled
- b) is supposed
- c) has been regulated
- d) has been promoted

7.- By far the most noticeable blemishes on the surface of the Sun _____ sunspots.

- a) are
- b) the
- c) that are
- d) in the

8.- Greece's achievement in the 2004 Olympics raise anew the question of whether Athens should be the permanent home of the Games.

- a) raise anew
- b) achievement in the
- c) wether
- d) should be

9.- Crushed ice is use to cool drinks, and is often applied to injuries where there is swelling, to remove excess heat generated in the tissues.

- a) is often
- b) where there is
- c) generated
- d) use

10.- Long hours and unsociable shifts _____ take their toll on health, relationships and family life.

- a) must
- b) are able to
- c) shouldn't
- d) can

SEPTEMBER 9

Choose the **one** word or **phrase** that best completes the sentence.

1. Vegetables are an excellent source _____ vitamins.
 - A. have
 - B. of
 - C. where
 - D. contain
2. Microscopes make small things appear larger than _____.
 - A. really are
 - B. are really
 - C. are they really
 - D. they really are

3. The city of Montreal _____ on an island in the Saint Lawrence River.
- A. was built
 - B. has built
 - C. that built
 - D. built
4. A singer's struggle to succeed in popular music is the kind of story _____ a fascinating film could be made.
- A. with
 - B. by
 - C. for whom
 - D. about which

SEPTEMBER 10

Each sentence has four highlighted words or phrases. The four highlighted parts of the sentence are marked A, B, C and D. Identify the **one** highlighted word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct.

1. A large (A) number of automobile (B) part are now (C) made of plastic (D) instead of steel.
2. Although a kangaroo (A) normally uses (B) its large feet and strong legs (C) for hopping, (D) but it can also swim.
3. When a (A) severe ankle (B) injury forced (C) herself to give up reporting in 1926, Margaret Mitchell (D) began writing her novel, *Gone with the Wind*.
4. (A) The pineapple, a fruit (B) grow in tropical climates (C) throughout the world, (D) is native to parts of South America.
5. Canals are (A) artificial waterways, often constructed (B) either to transport heavy loads or to (C) delivering water (D) to cities and farms.
6. Anne Elizabeth McDowell is (A) best (B) remembered for a (C) weekly journal, *Woman's Advocate*, (D) who she launched in January 1855.
7. A ray of light passing (A) through (B) the center of a thin lens (C) keep its (D) original direction.

SEPTEMBER 11

CHOOSE THE CORRECT DEFINITION

1.- Move from one place to another. To transport physically. To send.

- a) to glide
- b) to rearrange
- c) to replace
- d) to transfer

2. Able to be read or to be deciphered, legible.

- a) readable
- b) focused
- d) understandable
- e) clear

3. A word or phrase that has the same meaning

- a) synonym
- b) likeness
- c) similarity
- d) resemblance

4. A solemn promise or undertaking. A vow or commitment.

- a) agreement
- b) pledge
- c) promise
- d) guarantee

5. Relating to recent times or the present. Contemporary or up-to-date. Advanced, recently developed techniques or style.

- a) new
- b) modern
- c) art
- d) inspiring

SEPTEMBER 14

Determine whether the underlined portion of the sentences below is corrected or whether it needs to be revised.

1.- For homes in typically colder geographic regions, it is particularly important to have effective and efficient heating systems.

- a) For homes in typically colder geographic regions
- b) For people in homes in typically colder geographic regions
- c) For homes typically cold geographic regions
- d) People in typically colder geographic regions
- e) Homes in typically colder geographic regions

2.- Inside the glove compartment were legal documents, pictures, and there were a few napkins from the coffee shop, but no gloves.

- a) and there were a few napkins from coffee shop, but no gloves
- b) and there were a few napkins from the coffee shop, but not any gloves
- c) and napkins from the coffee shop, no gloves were there
- d) and napkins from coffee shop, no gloves were there

3.- Concerns about global warming have grown into actual efforts sanctioned by non-governmental organizations and governments that not only work to understand global warming and also to prevent it.

- a) understand global warming and also to prevent it
- b) understand global warming but also to prevent it
- c) understand global warming yet also to prevent it
- d) understand global warming but also to prevent its growth

4.- Even though I have seen the movie countless times, I still laughed when the sheriff throws his mug.

- a) laughed when the sheriff throws his mug
- b) laugh when the sheriff throws his mug
- c) laughed when the sheriff threw his mug
- d) laugh when the sheriff will throw his mug

5.- Yesterday I fell down the stairs and then tried to act like I did so on purpose.

- a) Yesterday I fell down the stairs and then
- b) Yesterday I fell down the stairs, I
- c) I fell down the stairs yesterday, I
- d) After I fell down the stairs yesterday, I

SEPTEMBER 15

Choose the meaning for the words

1.- deceive

- a) to happen
- b) to pull in
- c) to mislead
- d) crafty; wily

2.- chronic

- a) to push back
- b) to declare
- c) demanding
- d) prolonged

3.- repel

- a) to declare
- b) to push back
- c) to conclude from evidence
- d) acceptance

4.- exclaim

- a) equivalent or similar word
- b) to call out; shout
- c) to push back
- d) spoiled; dishonest

5.- credence

- a) to postpone
- b) behavior; activity
- c) acceptance
- d) equivalent or similar word

SEPTEMBER 17

Choose the definition for each word

1.- What is the meaning of abandon?

- a) lose a of a cherished person or object
- b) complete control over
- c) surrender

2.- What's the meaning of abandonment?

- a) leaving someone, such as a child or a spouse, voluntary
- b) the act of putting someone or something before oneself
- c) leave someone alone

3.- What is the meaning of abate?

- a) increase in amount or intensity
- b) zero amount, degree
- c) reduce in amount, degree or intensity

4.- What is the meaning of abbreviate?

- a) make a word or a phrase longer
- b) make a word or a phrase short
- c) make a word or a phrase complex to understand

5.- What is the meaning of abbreviation?

- a) the official name of something
- b) a long form of a name
- c) a person's unofficial name

SEPTEMBER 18

Write the suffix or prefix for each vocabulary word.

able ist ing ive im ic un ment ful ient

- 1.- It's always use _____ to carry some cash on your, in case of an emergency.
- 2.- Planning a holiday can be just as excit_____ as going on holiday.
- 3.- I found that this medicine is the most effect_____ for colds.

- 4.- She speaks arab_____very well
- 5.- You must not be _____polite to your boss.
- 6.- The CEO has been responsible for many _____popular decisions.
- 7.- I´M un _____to work on weekends.
- 8.- His sex_____ comments made him disliked by the female employees.
- 9.- I don´t want to get into an argu_____with you about this.
- 10.- Living close to the station is _____ for me.

SEPTEMBER 21

Read the paragraph then answer the exercise

Robert Capa

1. Robert Capa is a name that has for many years been synonymous with war photography.
 2. Born in Hungary in 1913 as Friedmann Endre Ernő, Capa was forced to leave his native country after his involvement in anti government protests. Capa had originally wanted to become a writer, but after his arrival in Berlin had first found work as a photographer. He later left Germany and moved to France due to the rise in Nazism. He tried to find work as a freelance journalist and it was here that he changed his name to Robert Capa, mainly because he thought it would sound more American.
2. 3. In 1936, after the breakout of the Spanish Civil war, Capa went to Spain and it was here over the next three years that he built his reputation as a war photographer. It was here too in 1936 that he took one of his most famous pictures, *The Death of a Loyalist Soldier*. One of Capa's most famous quotes was 'If your pictures aren't good enough, you're not close enough.' And he took his attitude of getting close to the action to an extreme. His photograph, *The Death of a Loyalist Soldier* is a prime example of this as Capa captures the very moment the soldier falls. However, many have questioned the authenticity of this photograph, claiming that it was staged.
3. When World war II broke out, Capa was in New York, but he was soon back in Europe covering the war for Life magazine. Some of his most famous work was created on 6th June 1944 when he swam ashore with the first assault on Omaha Beach in the D-Day invasion of Normandy. Capa, armed only with two cameras, took more than one hundred photographs in the first hour of the landing, but a mistake in the darkroom during the

drying of the film destroyed all but eight frames. It was the images from these frames however that inspired the visual style of Steven Spielberg's Oscar winning movie 'Saving Private Ryan'. When Life magazine published the photographs, they claimed that they were slightly out of focus, and Capa later used this as the title of his autobiographical account of the war.

5. Capa's private life was no less dramatic. He was friend to many of Hollywood's directors, actors and actresses. In 1943 he fell in love with the wife of actor John Austin. His affair with her lasted until the end of the war and became the subject of his war memoirs. He was at one time lover to actress Ingrid Bergman. Their relationship finally ended in 1946 when he refused to settle in Hollywood and went off to Turkey.

6. In 1947 Capa was among a group of photojournalists who founded Magnum Photos. This was a co-operative organization set up to support photographers and help them to retain ownership of the copyright to their work.

7. Capa went on to document many other wars. He never attempted to glamorise war though, but to record the horror. He once said, "The desire of any war photographer is to be put out of business."

8. Capa died as he had lived. After promising not to photograph any more wars, he accepted an assignment to go to Indochina to cover the first Indochina war. On May 25th 1954 Capa was accompanying a French regiment when he left his jeep to take some photographs of the advance and stepped on a land mine. He was taken to a nearby hospital, still clutching his camera, but was pronounced dead on arrival. He left behind him a testament to the horrors of war and a standard for photojournalism that few others have been able to reach.

9. Capa's legacy has lived on though and in 1966 his brother Cornell founded the International Fund for Concerned Photography in his honor. There is also a Robert Capa Gold Medal, which is given to the photographer who publishes the best photographic reporting from abroad with evidence of exceptional courage. But perhaps his greatest legacy of all is the haunting images of the human struggles that he captured.

Choose the correct answer

1.- Why did Capa change his name?

- a) To hide his identity
- b) Because he had been involved in protests
- c) To sound more American
- d) Because he had to leave Hungary

2.- Capa originally wanted to be

- a) A photojournalist
- b) a writer
- c) American
- d) a protestor

3.- Capa went to Spain to

- a) fight in the civil war
- b) build his reputation
- c) have a holiday
- d) take photographs

4.- Capa's famous picture *Death of a Loyalist Soldier*

- a) was taken by someone else
- b) was definitely genuine
- c) wasn't even taken in Spain
- d) cannot be proven genuine or staged

5.- When World War II broke out Capa

- a) went to New York
- b) swam ashore on Omaha Beach
- c) went to Europe
- d) went to Normandy

6.- A mistake meant that

- a) only one hundred of Capa's photographs were published
- b) Capa lost both of his two cameras
- c) Capa's images inspired an Oscar winning movie
- d) Most Capa's images of the D-Day landing were destroyed

7.- Capa's private life was

- a) less dramatic than his professional life
- b) spend mostly in Hollywood
- c) very glamorous
- d) spent in Turkey

8.- Capa's wanted his work to

- a) be famous
- b) show how glamorous war can be
- c) show the true horror of war
- d) make lots of money

9.- Which sentence best phrases paragraph 5?

- a) Capa had a tragic private life and was never able to settle down and find happiness
- b) Despite having many good friends and lovers, Capa always put his work first
- c) Capa wanted to make friends with important people in Hollywood so that he could move into the movie industry
- d) Capa's private life was very complicated. He could not choose between the two women he loved, so he went off to work in Turkey

10.- Which sentence best phrases paragraph 4?

- a) Capa never tried to avoid danger. He risked his life to take photographs of the D-Day invasion, but then destroyed most of them
- b) Capa took some of his most famous photographs during the D-Day invasion, but most were tragically destroyed in an accident.
- c) Capa only kept the best eight D-Day photographs as the others were out of focus. These inspired the visual style of a Hollywood film.
- d) Capa left Europe when the war broke out and went to take his most famous photographs of the D-Day invasion.

SEPTEMBER 22

Go to englishtag.com and answer test B2

SEPTEMBER 23

I.- USE OF ENGLISH.

A.- Underline the correct option

1.-

- a) Wen are you going to go out?
- b) When going out are we?
- c) When do we go out?

2.-

- a) I work tomorrow
- b) I don't working tomorrow
- c) I'm working tomorrow

3.-

- a) Did you finish your project?
- b) Have you finished your project?
- c) Have you got finished your project?

4.-

- a) Iam usually having some coffee and toasts for my breakfast
- b) I am used to have some coffee and toasts for my breakfast
- c) I usually have some coffee and toasts for my breakfast

5.-

- a) I'm trying to eat a more healthy diet
- b) I try to eat a more healthy diet
- c) I'm trying to eat a more healthy diet

B.- Write the appropriate preposition

6.- I don't agree _____you

7.- Forget _____ it!

8.- Does he still go _____ school

9.- _____ or is he _____ University?

10.- Please look _____ me when I'm talking!

SEPTEMBER 24

Write a paragraph using between 40-50 words on one of the following topics:

- An Important Holiday.
- Technology

SEPTEMBER 25

Go to the link and listen to the topic

<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/skills/listening/intermediate-b1/a-weather-forecast>

Answer true or false

1. It will start raining at lunchtime today in the east.

True False

2. The weather in the north-west will be worse than in the south.

True False

3. There will be thunder in Leeds tonight.

True False

4. Most of England will be hot this week.

True False

5. Wet weather will move from the north to the south at the weekend.

True False

6. It will stay hot when the rain comes.

True False

SEPTEMBER 28

Write a 50 word paragraph about technology

SEPTEMBER 29

Read the information below then do a mind map in your notebook in the reading section

Best Body Fitness

About us

You don't want just a gym membership. You want a membership that means something. And that means you need support, expert help and a community.

Best Body Fitness isn't just a gym: it's a full-service fitness membership made for you.

Here's how it works:

STEP ONE: Your assessment

We begin with an assessment session. This is a chance for you to see what we do at **Best Body**. Our assessment plans are no-cost and no-risk. We'll also make a training plan specifically for you.

STEP TWO: Your training

When you decide to become a **Best Body** member, we show you what to do, how to do it and why you are doing it. After a few sessions with an expert private trainer you will feel comfortable working out on your own. But don't worry, we'll always be nearby if you have questions.

STEP THREE: Your membership

Membership works on a month-to-month basis. There are no sign-up fees and no cancellation fees. Start and stop whenever you want. And the best part? Our fees are the most competitive in the whole downtown area.

STEP FOUR: Your community

At **Best Body Fitness**, we see everyone as part of a big team. And when you work with a team, you can do great things. Join any of our specialised classes, led by expert instructors. Come to our nutrition classes. Participate in our regular social events. Everything is included in your fee.

Finally, we wanted to share with you some reasons why our members say that they have chosen us over any other fitness centre in the city.

It's so EASY

- Easy to start, stop, cancel or refund a membership
- Easy to access – we're open 24/7, we never close
- Easy to do exercise – we have lots of equipment, no long wait
- Easy results – our trainers and equipment give you success, fast
- Easy to find – in the centre of town, near public transport and with parking

It's WONDERFUL

- Wonderful members
- Wonderful trainers and staff
- Wonderful equipment
- Wonderful energy
- Wonderful location

Come and visit us for a personal tour!

SEPTEMBER 30

What an Olympics!

It's all over! I've been writing my blog from London every day during the Olympics and the Paralympics and this is my final post to look back on a wonderful couple of months. Here are some of the things that were the most memorable for me:

The Opening Ceremony

This set the scene for the Games with an amazing show featuring music, dancing, historical figures, fireworks and British humor. A huge number of volunteers practiced for months to make everything perfect. The best moment was when the old lady in Buckingham Palace turned round and showed that she was neither a lookalike nor an actor but Her Majesty the Queen. The next best bit was when she jumped out of a helicopter with James Bond (although I think that actually was an actor!).

I was very proud of our team as we kept on winning medals and finished in third position in the medal table, which is truly a great result for Great Britain. There were so many incredible sportsmen and women. The ones that stand out for me are Mo Farah, the Somalian-born Londoner who won the 10,000 and 5,000 meters with the whole stadium going crazy, Jessica Ennis, the popular super-athlete from Sheffield who won the heptathlon, and Nicola Adams who won the first female boxing medal in Olympic history for Britain.

The Olympic Stadium crowd

Although the crowd cheered on the British, there was lots of support for athletes of other nationalities too like the wonderful Usain Bolt, from Jamaica, who won the 100 and 200 metres

sprint to become the fastest man alive. There was also Oscar Pistorius of South Africa who was the first disabled person to compete in the Olympics. He go on to win two gold medals and a silver in the Paralympics.

New sports

I have really enjoyed being able to watch sports which are not normally shown on television. Before the Olympics I didn't expect to love watching judo or find myself screaming at the television during a game of wheelchair tennis, but I really got into them. I didn't know anything about goalball before the Paralympics but it became one of my favorite sports.

The organization and the atmosphere

It took seven years of planning and 70,000 volunteers to make everything go well. Many people have said that the organization was not as perfect as that of the Beijing Games, but there was a much better atmosphere which spread out through the whole city. The volunteers were always friendly and helpful and Londoners even began talking to each other, and visitors, on the underground trains!

ANSWER THE EXERCISE.

Match the sportsperson with their achievement.

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1.- Mo Farah | () became the first British woman to win a |
| | Boxing medal in the Olympics |
| 2.- Jessica Ennis | () won both the 100 and 200 meters sprint |
| 3.- Nicola Adams | () won a gold medal in the heptathlon |
| 4.- Usain Bolt | () became the first disabled person to complete |
| | the Olympics |
| 5.- Oscar Pistorius | () won gold in the 5, and 10,000 meters |

II.- Read the questions and choose the correct answer.

6.- How long did the Olympics and Paralympics last?

- a) a couple of months
- b) two weeks
- c) seven years

7.- What does the blogger think was the best thing during the opening ceremony?

- a) the British humor
- b) the volunteers
- c) the Queen's appearance

8.- How does the blogger feel about the British athlete's performance?

- a) disappointed
- b) surprised
- c) proud

9.- Which of these British athlete's was born in a foreign country?

- a) Jessica Ennis
- b) Mo Farah
- c) Nicola Adams

10.- Which athlete competed in both the Olympics and Paralympics?

- a) Usain Bolt
- b) Oscar Pistorius
- c) Mo Farah

11.- Which sport was completely new for the blogger?

a) wheelchair tennis

b) goalball

c) judo

12.- How did the London Olympics compare to the Beijing Olympics according to the blogger?

a) it was better organized, but the atmosphere wasn't good

b) it was very similar

c) it was not as well organized, but there was a better atmosphere

13.- What did the blogger say changed about Londoners during the Olympics?

a) They volunteer

b) They watched new sports

c) They talked to each other on the trains

LEVEL 9 SENIOR HIGH
FIRST CERTIFICATE SKILLS
MISS ADRIANA LEON

Day 1. Welcome student`s warm up, ice breakers.	
Day 2. Grammar exercises: although, though, etc. (contrast).	HOMEWORK: Read in English.
Day 3. Grammar & Use of English exercises (contrast).	HOMEWORK: Listen to conversations.
Day 4. Grammar & Use of English exercises: Conditionals.	HOMEWORK: Watch TV in English.
Day 5. Grammar & Use of English exercises: Conditionals.	HOMEWORK: No homework.
Day 6. Grammar exercises: if. not, unless, whether.	HOMEWORK: Study grammar.
Day 7. Progress test 1 (Units 1-3)	HOMEWORK: Read news in English.
Day 8. Progress test 2 (Units 4-6)	HOMEWORK: Listen to conversations.
Day 9. Progress test 3 (Units 7-9)	HOMEWORK: Watch TV in English.
Day 10. Progress test 4 (Units 10-12)	HOMEWORK: No homework.
Day 11. Student`s book Unit 1, Personal info p. 8, 9.	HOMEWORK: Study grammar.
Day 12. Student`s book Unit 1, p. 10, 11.	HOMEWORK: Read news in English.
Day 13. Student`s book Unit 1, p. 12, 13.	HOMEWORK: Listen to conversations.
Day 14. Student`s book Unit 1, p. 14, 15.	HOMEWORK: Watch TV in English.
Day 15. Student`s book Unit 1, p. 16, 17.	HOMEWORK: No homework.
Day 16. Student`s book Unit 2, p. 18, 19.	HOMEWORK: Study grammar
Day 17. Student`s book Unit 2, p. 20, 21.	HOMEWORK: Read news in English.

Laboratorio de Química I Preparatoria

Día 1

Actividades:

Presentación del curso

Dinámica de integración dirigida por el docente.

Día 2

Actividad:

Se explicará sobre las medidas de seguridad que deben considerarse en el laboratorio. Y cómo debe ser el uso adecuado de los diferentes materiales

Se elaborará un cuadro descriptivo. Subir evidencia a plataforma.

Día 3

P. L. 1 Masa y densidad

Materiales:

Vaso transparente, plumón permanente, plastilina, regla, objetos pequeños.

Actividad

El docente explicará el desarrollo de la práctica y los alumnos irán contestando el cuadro de la página 18.

Día 4

Se dará continuidad a la práctica 1 y se contestará el cuestionario de la página 19. Subir evidencia a plataforma.

Día 5

P. L. 2 Unidad de cantidad de sustancia: Mol

Materiales:

Bolsas de plástico, maíz palomero, frijol.

Actividad:

El docente explicará el desarrollo de la práctica que deben realizar los alumnos e irán contestando el cuadro de la página 21. Subir evidencia a plataforma.

Día 6

Se contestarán las preguntas de las páginas 21 y 22. Se elaborará un quiz de lo visto en clase. Subir evidencia a plataforma.

Día 7

P. L. 3 Preparación de disoluciones

Actividad:

El alumno contestará los ejercicios de las páginas 24 y 25 de su manual. Subir evidencia a plataforma.

Día 8

Actividad:

El docente explicará paso a paso cómo debe prepararse una disolución, mientras explica el alumno irá elaborando un diagrama de flujo del procedimiento y se contestarán las conclusiones de la práctica (página 25). Subir evidencia a plataforma.

Día 9

El docente desarrollará la práctica mientras explica, el alumno irá elaborando un diagrama de flujo del procedimiento, se irá contestando el cuadro de la página 28 del manual.

Día 10

Actividad:

Se dará continuidad a la práctica y se contestarán las preguntas de las páginas 28 y 29. Se elaborará un quiz de lo visto en clase. Subir evidencia a plataforma.

Métodos de investigación

Semana 1

Investigar concepto de investigación y su relación con la ciencia

Investigar el desarrollo científico durante los siglos IX Y XX

Semana 2

Buscar en 3 fuentes de información datos acerca del tema que le interese investigar

Investigar tipos de conocimiento y su origen en la historia de la humanidad

Semana 3

Investigar en qué consiste el desarrollo científico y como ha sido su importancia en el desarrollo humano

Hacer un ensayo acerca de un artículo científico de cualquier fuente, en el que explique el impacto de esta en el ser humano

Investigar la biografía de Mario Bunge

Semana 4

Hacer una breve reseña de cómo era la ciencia en la época de los griegos y cuáles fueron sus aportaciones a la civilización occidental

Investigar y exponer en clase las etapas del método científico

Semana 5

Exponer un ejemplo de experimento en donde se aplique el método científico explicando cada una de las etapas del método

SEMANA 1

Realizar ficha 1 a pág. 181-182

Realizar ficha 1 b pág. 183-184

SEMANA 2

Realizar ficha 2 a pág. 185-186

Realizar ficha 2 b pág. 187-

SEMANA 3

Realizar ficha 3 a pág. 189-190

Realizar ficha 3 b pág. 191

SEMANA 4

Realizar ficha 4 pág. 193

Realizar ficha 5 a pág. 195

SEMANA 5

Realizar ficha 5 b pág. 197

AGOSTO:

PRIMER SEMESTRE GENERAL

Semana del 24 al 28 de Agosto 2020

Día 1

Investigar sobre: Conceptos básicos de materia: elementos, compuestos, sistemas dispersos.

Día 2

Investigar sobre: Conceptos básicos de propiedades: intensivas y extensivas

Día 3

Repaso de los temas anteriores

En todos los temas el alumno debe complementar lo visto en clase con investigación.

Semana 31 de Agosto al 4 de Septiembre de 2020

Día 1

Introducción. Relación con otras ciencias. Fenómenos químicos

Día 2

Modelos atómicos: desde Grecia hasta Dalton

Día 3

Modelos atómicos: desde Dalton hasta Cuántico

Semana del 7 al 11 de Septiembre de 2020

Día 1

Antecedentes de la tabla de Mendeleiev: primeros modelos

Día 2

Metales, valencias, electronegatividad

Día 3

pH

Semana del 14 al 18 de Septiembre de 2020

Día 1

Modelo cuántico. Números cuánticos

Día 2

Números cuánticos I

Día 3

Números cuánticos II

Semana del 21 al 25 de Septiembre de 2020

Día 1

Elementos: número atómico, masa atómica, partículas subatómicas

Día 2

Características de los elementos más importantes I

Día 3

Características de los elementos más importantes II

Semana del 28 de Septiembre al 2 de Octubre de 2020

Día 1

Números de oxidación

Día 2

Agentes reductores y agentes oxidantes

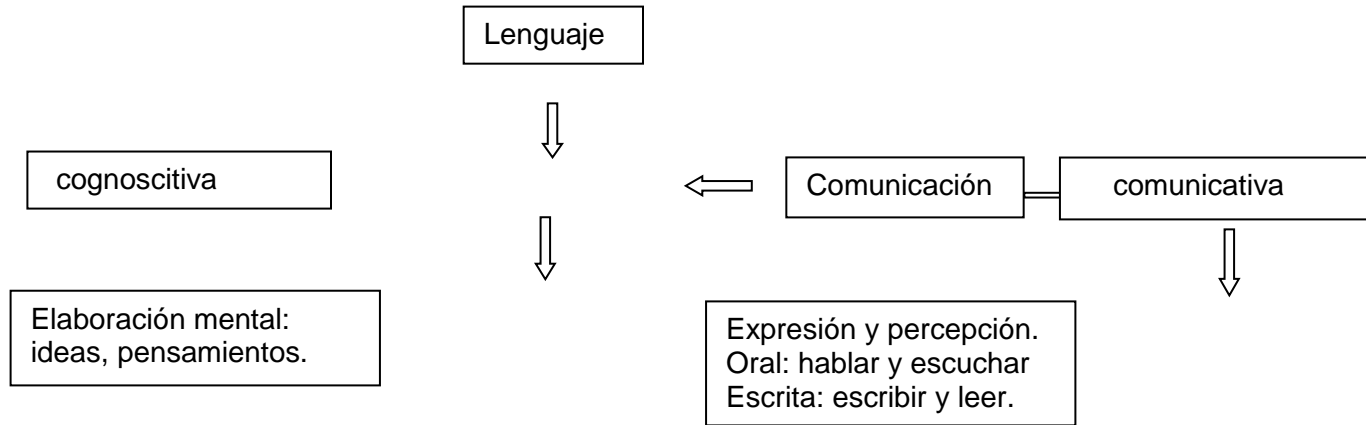
Día 3

Repaso

Taller de lectura y redacción I.
Temas y apuntes de primer período

Clase 1

1. Fase cognoscitiva y fase comunicativa.

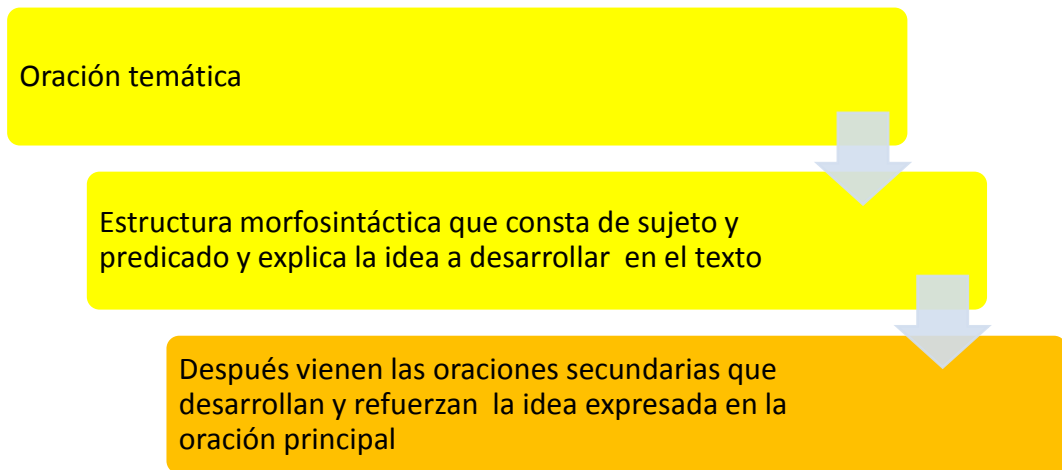


2. Lenguaje, lengua y habla. Discutir en clase. Dar ejemplos.

Comprensión del mundo		
Lenguaje	Lengua	Habla
Capacidad de todo ser humano para comunicarnos	Es el código particular (idioma) que utilizamos para comunicarnos	Realización concreta y particular del código

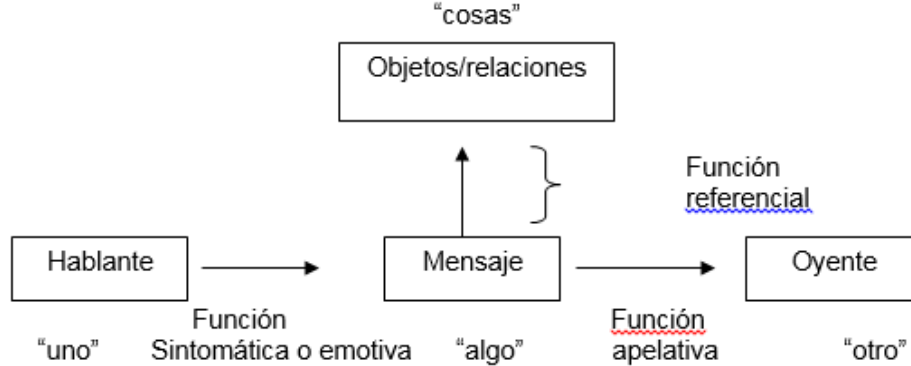
3. Aspectos sociales de la lengua. (en esquema). Discutir en clase

- Revoluciones
- Movimientos sociales y culturales
- Religiones
- Evolución del pensamiento



Clase 2

4. Circuito de la comunicación



3.1. Función sintomática

1. Manifiesta emociones y pensamientos
2. Manifiesta nuestro estado de ánimo
3. Da síntomas de nosotros como hablantes
4. Muestra nuestra pertenencia a un grupo social
5. Suministra información acerca del hablante

Ejem.

¡Wey, que chido que te veo. Fíjate que estaba pensando en ti!
¡Che, pero que macanudo! ¡Fíjate que estaba pensando en vos!
Me siento muy alegre esta tarde

3.2. Función apelativa

1. Hace peticiones
2. Condiciona al interlocutor y **busca convencer**
3. Se observa sobre todo en las órdenes (forma evidente y clara de apelación)
4. Nos presentamos ante el interlocutor para nuestras peticiones sean aceptadas
5. Se muestra claramente en anuncios publicitarios y propaganda proselitista.

Ejem.

--Disculpe señor, podría prestarme el expediente un momento (petición)
--Tráeme el expediente (orden)
--mmm, es que, mmm, la verdad no tenía luz y no pude imprimir el trabajo
--¡Mega oferta. Descuento en toda la línea blanca. Lléveselo ahora y páguela después!
--¡Me molesta que hablen cuando estoy dando clase!

3.3. Función referencial

1. Consiste en decir "algo" sobre las cosas.
2. Mediante el mensaje hacemos referencia al mundo de los objetos y sus relaciones.
3. Se presenta de manera clara en textos de índole científicos, técnicos, didácticos, reportajes, noticias.
4. En general da información.

Ejemplos.

- Los peces viven en el agua.
- Un proceso estabilizador lo proporciona la movilidad social.
- El Estado de México tiene muchos pueblos mágicos.
- Oficce 2010 no es compatible con equipos de Windows 2000.

Clase 3

4.4. Función poética

1. Se enfoca en el mensaje
2. Es el cómo (forma) del mensaje
3. Es la manera que como presentamos y estructuramos el mensaje en el discurso
4. El lenguaje se estructura de manera poética (palabras diferentes)
5. Abarca todo lo que se refiere al género poético

Ejemplos.

En m pecho inconmovible, sangra una pena (forma poética)
Estoy triste (forma no poética)

4.5. Función fática

1. Pone en contacto lingüístico a los interlocutores.
2. Verifica que el canal de comunicación se encuentre abierto.
3. Llama la atención del interlocutor para que nos escuche
4. Verifica que el canal de comunicación se mantenga abierto

Ejemplos.

- Buenas tardes
- ¿Me oyes?
- ¿Me entiendes?
- Disculpe. ¿Puede usted ayudarme?

4.6. Función metalingüística

1. Tiene como objeto el estudio de la lengua.
2. Para explicar a la lengua utilizamos a la lengua misma
3. La lengua se explica a sí misma.

	Biología	Lingüística
Objeto de estudio	Seres vivos	Lengua
Instrumento por el que se explica	Lengua	Lengua

Ejemplos.

- Una oración consta de sujeto y predicado.
- La palabra "mesa" tiene cuatro fonemas.
- La lengua española posee cinco vocales.

Tarea.

- Una cuartilla donde expliques que son las funciones de la lengua.
- Traer un mapa de latinoamerica.

Clase 4

II. LITERATURA PREHISPÁNICA

1. Literatura prehispánica. Características (en esquema)

Se registra en códices (son testimonios pictográficos y están compuestos por glifos)
Los tlacuilos eran los escribas de los códices
Contiene textos filosóficos, , didácticos e históricos
Posee rasgos imaginativos, legendarios, espirituales y estéticos

1.1.

Códices	Registran datos mitológicos , científicos, sociales e ideológicos.
	Los “pintaban” los “tlacuilos” (escribanos o pintores).
	Se confeccionaban con fibras vegetales, corteza de árbol o pieles curtidas de animales.
	La intensidad del color variaba el significado (principalmente el rojo)
	Están constituidos por glifos

1.2. Tipos de glifos

Tipo de glifo	Definición
Glifos numerales	Representaban números y cantidades
Glifos calendáricos	Representaban fechas
Glifos pictográficos	Representaban objetos
Glifos ideográficos	Representaban ideas
Glifos Fonéticos	Representaban sonidos

1.3. Localización de la literatura prehispánica

Literatura prehispánica	
Tipo de literatura	Goelocalización
Literatura náhuatl	Altiplanicie del centro de México
Literatura maya	Península de Yucatán y parte de Centroamérica
Literatura quechua	Altiplano andino

Clase 5

III. LITERATURA NÁHUATL

- ❖ La palabra náhuatl tiene diferentes acepciones, pero una de las más aceptadas es la que la define como **claro, limpio y sonoro**. (Explicar la relación de la definición con la lengua náhuatl).
- ❖ La lengua náhuatl cuenta con doscientos sonidos y todos tienen su equivalente en el español, excepto la “h”

1. Cosmovisión religiosa.

1. Todo acto de las personas estaba regido por sus creencias religiosas.
2. Tenían diferentes dioses (Politeístas)
3. Profundo respeto por la naturaleza
4. La guerra era sagrada

5. El alimento no sólo satisfacía el hambre, sino que también se ofrendaba a los dioses.
 6. La guerra florida consistía en capturar prisioneros que ofrecían a los dioses para satisfacer su hambre con la sangre de los sacrificados.
- 1.1. Flor y canto. (En esquema)
1. Era el arte del buen decir
 2. El tlaquetzi o narrador se expresaba hasta lograr crear una pintura con metáforas.
 3. De los labios del tlaquetzi “debían brotar flores”(hablar con metáforas para embellecer el lenguaje)
 4. Las palabras poéticas son una profunda manera de sentir la vida.
 5. El diálogo de Flor y canto se daba cuando se reunían los sabios.

1.2. Presagios. Actividades.

Síntesis de los presagios en dos renglones como máximo.

1.3. División de la literatura náhuatl por su forma.

Literatura náhuatl	Cuícatl	Cantos, poemas, himnos, poesía en general
	Tlahtolli	Relatos, discursos, lo referente a la prosa.

Clase 6

1.4. Los cuícatl.

- Cantos, himnos y poemas rítmicamente estructurados.

División de los cuícatl por su temática.

Tipo de cuícatl	Definición
Teocuícatl	Himnos compuestos en honor a los dioses. Se acompañan con música y cantos corales.
Xochicuícatl	“Cantos floridos” Aluden al valor de la amistad, la muerte y la fugacidad de la vida
Yocuícatl	Cantos guerreros Exaltan la gloria y el poderío militar del imperio mexica.
Xopancuíctli	Cantos de primavera Cantos que festejaban el nacimiento de la primavera

- El poeta más importante del mundo náhuatl, fue, sin duda, Nezahualcóyotl.

Metáfora: Relación de identidad entre dos elementos; no lleva nexos; Se identifica un elemento con otro, por alguna de sus características.

Ejemplo. La amistad es lluvia de flores preciosas. Tus cabellos de oro. (Realizar ejercicios)

Paralelismo: Repetición de un mismo concepto, por medio de dos o más frases semejantes, incluso sinónimas.

Ejemplo. El llanto de difunde, las lágrimas gotean.

En el centro de su palma nos tiene colocados; nos hace rodar, rodamos nosotros, nos hace bola. Nos arroja de un lado a otro por diversos rumbos.

Identificar el tipo de cuícatl al que pertenece cada poema y localizar por lo menos una metáfora y un paralelismo en cada poema.

Clase 7

IV. LITERATURA MAYA

1.1. Situación geográfica y ciudades importantes.

Se desarrolla en México (Yucatán. Campeche, Quinta Roo, Tabasco y Chiapas) y en parte de Centroamérica (Guatemala, Honduras y Belice)

	Período clásico	Período Postclásico
Ciudades importantes Mayas	Yaxchilan Bonampak Palenque Tikal	Chichén Itzá (Influencia náhuatl) Uxmal (Influencia náhuatl)

1.2. Códices mayas

Códice	Códice Dresde	Códice Peresiano	Códice Tro-Cortesiano o código Madrid
Contenido	Ceremonias Profecías Tablas sobre el movimiento de Venus	Profecías Calendario adivinatorio	Contenido adivinatorio Ceremonias rituales de año nuevo.

1.3. Obras literarias mayas

1. Libros del Chilam Balam (La obra más importante).
2. Memorial de Sololá.
3. Rabinal Achí.
4. Popo, vuh (la más conocida).

Nota: Los Chilames o Chilamoob son los sacerdotes de más alta jerarquía. Chilames tiene la doble significación de jaguar o brujo.

1.4. División estructural dl Popol Vuh.

Popol Vuh		
Primera parte	Segunda parte	Tercera parte
Descripción de la creación y origen del hombre	Relato mítico: Se relatan las aventuras de los jóvenes semi-dioses Hunahpú e Ixbalanqué	Noticias de migraciones y distribución de los pueblos indígenas de Guatemala

Tarea: investigar el mito.

Clase 8

1.5. Tipos de hombre que crearon los dioses

Tipo de hombre	Descripción	Motivo de su destrucción
Hombres de barro		
Hombres de madera		
Hombre (Tzite) y mujer (Espadaña)		
Hombres de maíz		

Enumerar en orden los elementos de la creación.

Hacer una síntesis de los que dicen las piedras de moler, los perros, las ollas y los jarros

Clase 9

V. La crónica (en esquema).

Narra un hecho en su devenir temporal.

Nos presenta los acontecimientos en el orden en el que ocurrieron

Crónica histórica (recrea un evento del pasado)

Crónica como género periodístico.

Nexos y elementos que dan idea de tiempo: después, antes, al principio, inmediatamente, luego, pronto, cuando, al principio, al comienzo, mientras, mientras tanto, ahora, más tarde, hoy, entonces, mañana, hoy, ayer, en el presente.

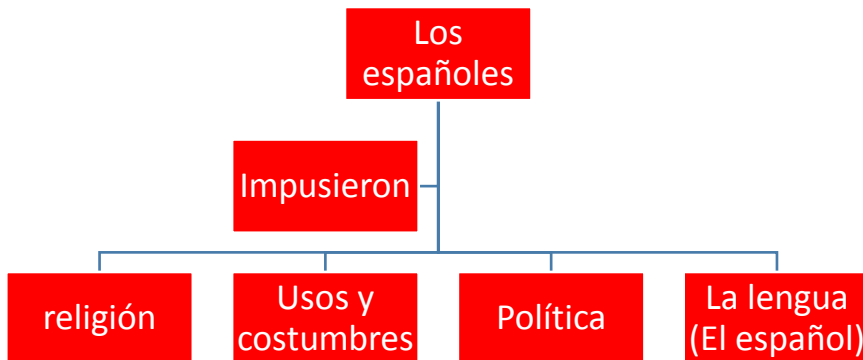
Buscar una noticia de actual (viaje de algún dignatario a nuestro país, crónica de algún evento cultural, etc. Crónica de los funerales de García Márquez, etc.)

VI. LITERATURA COLONIAL

1. Contexto histórico

- A la par del descubrimiento de América, en Europa existía un desarrollo tecnológico importante.
- Se desarrollaron adelantos tecnológicos como:
 1. El desarrollo de la imprenta
 2. La aplicación de la pólvora a la guerra
 3. Construcción de grandes navíos
 4. La brújula
 5. El astrolabio
 6. Las cartas marinas

Nota: A partir del descubrimiento del continente, la América indígena pasó a ser la América hispánica.



La lengua española propició el escrito de:

1. Tratados
2. Cartas
3. Acuerdos
4. Diccionarios
5. Gramáticas
6. Piezas religiosas
7. Poemas épicos

Nota: la crónica fue la forma literaria más utilizada para contar las aventuras en el nuevo continente.

Clase 10.

2. Clasificación de los cronistas.

Tipo de cronista	Definición
Cronistas testimoniales	Son los conquistadores. Escribieron sobre los sucesos de los que fueron testigos y protagonistas. Hernán Cortés, Bernal Díaz del Castillo.
Cronistas religiosos	Son los religiosos que llegaron con los conquistadores. Su labor fue evangelizadora. Idealmente velaban por los intereses de los indígenas Fray Bernardino de Sahagún. Fray Bartolomé de las Casas.
Cronistas indígenas	Relataron los sucesos desde su perspectiva cultural indígena. Relataron crónicas de su destrucción. Fernando de Alvarado Tezozomoc Fernando de Alva Ixtlilxóchitl
Cronistas peninsulares	Escribieron sobre las "indias" sin conocerlas. Tomaron como referencia a los conquistadores y viajeros. Pedro Mártir de Anglería Francisco López de Gómara Antonio Herrera

Ejercicios a desarrollar

- La importancia de la llegada de occidente.
- Importancia de la imposición de la lengua.

Historia verdadera de la conquista de Nueva España (Bernal Díaz del Castillo).

- Soldado de Cortés que llegó con los conquistadores
- Presenció los hechos históricos de la conquista de primera mano

Actividades.

- a) Identificar los nexos temporales que se presentan en la crónica
 - b) Hacer una relación en forma de lista de los acontecimientos en el orden que se van presentando.
 - c) ¿Cómo es la personalidad de Cortés según la presenta Bernal?
 - d) Preguntas de la lectura.
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TEMARIO MATEMÁTICAS 1er SEMESTRE PREPARATORIA

Agosto-Septiembre

- Repaso general de Operaciones Algebraicas básicas.
- Radicales
 - Simplificación de radicales
 - Reducción de radicales
 - Suma y Resta de radicales
 - Multiplicación de radicales